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usually too ingenious and too ambitious, but is always a wholesome sign that minds are applying themselves seriously to peace work. M. Rivière, the French doctor who has founded the new League, has a scheme of his own, of which the *Courrier Européen* gives some account. His notion is that two international tribunals are wanted, one to settle the differences between the two countries, the other to deal with questions concerning problems of humanity; the first tribunal composed of representatives of the countries concerned, the second a "humanitarian tribunal" composed of representatives of all countries. The Hague Tribunal would apparently still be the authority for settling disputes; these proposed tribunals, as we understand, would deal not with acute disputes, but with problems. It is all very interesting, and the more of these schemes that we have the better, provided that the lessons of the Holy Alliance are not forgotten.

"Another sign of the same stirring of thought was the open debate last week at the Cambridge Union, attended by representatives from the Sorbonne. The notion in favor of a popular referendum before war is begun was rejected, and on the whole, we think, rightly; but for an interval of delay between the rupture of negotiations and the beginning of hostilities there is, we believe, a very great deal to be said. The revival of the old formality of a declaration of war with a time notice would, we think, prevent most diplomatic failures from leading to actual war. It would, we think, have prevented the last war."

Correspondence.

WORK AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1906.

Dr. Wm. G. Hubbard, a vice-president of the American Peace Society, on Friday, Nov. 23, addressed the children of our high school and of four of the grammar schools. He was escorted to these by two members of our Education Association, and was very much gratified to find so much interest and enthusiasm among superintendents, teachers and children in regard to the world's peace movement.

At the high school Dr. Hubbard's fine address was followed by a talk from Mrs. L. R. Dashiell, president of the Richmond Education Association, which showed deep thought and study on the great question of arbitration, and helped to strengthen and fasten upon the minds of the children what they had already heard.

A little girl who met him in the afternoon walking along Grace Street accosted him thus: "Are you Dr. Hubbard?" And then said, "We liked what you said to us at school this morning and hope you will come to see us again." Quite a small boy, when he reached his home, tried to repeat the whole address.

On Saturday the Woman's Club, a very representative social organization of our city, tendered Dr. Hubbard a reception at 4.30 P. M. Here he delivered an excellent address on the history of the world's peace movement dating back to 1815, when the first peace society was organized. His audience was very attentive, and many told him they had read about the Hague Court, but never before understood its great power for settling international disputes by arbitration. The speaker was introduced by Miss Jane Rutherford

in very fitting terms. She closed her remarks by repeating Isaiah's prophecy (chap. 2: 1-4), and expressing the hope that the day might soon come when it would be fulfilled, and men learn war no more.

Sunday, at 4 P. M., Dr. Hubbard spoke in the Second Presbyterian Church. He was introduced by the Hon. A. J. Montague, Ex-Governor of the State, who made a forcible address in behalf of peace. Dr. Hubbard then discussed the gospel side of peace, and also gave reasons why war is unchristian, unprofitable, unnecessary and unreasonable.

Immediately after the close of his address he was requested by some of the congregation to appoint a committee to consider the subject of organizing a league in Richmond to be auxiliary to the American Peace Society. Gen. Wm. A. Anderson, Hon. A. J. Montague, Mr. Irving Campbell, Mr. Joseph Bryan, Miss Jane Rutherford, Mrs. R. A. Ricks and others were appointed to constitute the committee. A request was made that two Hebrews be added to this committee. Mrs. C. O. B. Cowardin was named to represent the Catholic Church.

At 8 P. M. Dr. Hubbard addressed the Jewish Women's Council in the vestry room of the Jewish Temple, where he realized at once that he had the sympathy of his audience.

Afterward the chairman, Mr. Charles Hutzler, asked if the Council would endorse the excellent address they had just heard. The response was an almost unanimous vote in the affirmative. The Council then named Mr. C. Hutzler and Mrs. E. Ezekiel, president of the Woman's Council, to represent them on the peace committee.

We copy a student's account of Dr. Hubbard's address at 9 A. M. Monday, at the Union Theological Seminary: "Dr. Wm. G. Hubbard gave a very interesting and instructive address on Peace and Arbitration, resulting in a better understanding and firmer belief by the student body in the peace principles taught by the Scriptures, and their interest in the universal cessation of war was greatly increased."

His tenth and last address was at Richmond College, where he spoke about fifteen minutes.

MRS. C. V. MEREDITH,
MRS. R. A. RICKS.

New Books.

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY. By Charles F. Dole. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 434 pages.

This last work of Mr. Dole's is an attempt — a very successful attempt, we think — to show what democracy really is, what constitutes its life and spirit as against its mere bodily form. The author makes prominent the great hopeful tendencies now everywhere so manifest in our civilization. He believes the world to be a good world, and that it is steadily getting better. But he points out the serious evils and dangers which beset its progress, the false and imperfect ideas and ideals which have come from the past and still dominate so powerfully both individuals and governments. He considers democracy to be still on trial, to be even feared and dreaded by many, and he points out the ways, the only ways, it seems to him, in which the experiment with it can be made truly successful. In the course of the thirty-two